

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 2, 1862.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the seat of war has been rather meagre during the past week, but every thing indicates more activity.

On the 21st the rebels opened fire on the camp of Gen. Hooker's advance with shell, but did no serious damage. Gen. Hooker answered from one of his heavy batteries with good effect, and in a short time drove the rebels out of their position and occupied their camp and holds it.

On the 16th the U. S. troops under General Benham made an attack on James Island, near Charleston, S. C., and after 4 hours hard fighting were repulsed, with a loss of 668 killed, wounded and missing. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats. Our troops behaved with great spirit in the engagement.

The forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the Army of Virginia, and Major-General Pope has been specially assigned to the chief command. McCall's division, ten thousand strong, has been detached from McDowell's command, and sent to the army before Richmond.

Major-General Fremont asked to be relieved from the command of the First Army corps of the army of Virginia, as the position assigned him under Gen. Pope as the commander-in-chief is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and therefore would largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service. His request was acceded to by the President.

OUR NEXT STATE SENATOR.

The question is frequently asked—Who shall be our next candidate for the State Senate? We think Clearfield county could present as strong claims to have the candidate as any county in the District. We do not, however, know that she urges her claim. We think that the friends of the National Administration in this county, and, for aught we know in the whole district, would be well satisfied to sustain the Hon. L. W. Hall, for re-election. He has filled the position for the last three years with great ability. His course has been such as to do honor to himself and render satisfaction to his constituents. His strength before the people, we believe to be as great, if not greater, than that of any other man in the district; and if re-elected, his position and influence would be such as would enable him to render as much service to the cause of the Union as any one we could name. We do not now pretend to speak generally, yet we believe, that we express the general sentiments of those of our county who cordially support the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

GOLD AND PROMISES TO PAY.

The Clearfield Republican seems to think that Mr. McNally overlooked the important item in the finances in his recent speech, and says that under Mr. Buchanan's administration gold ranged from 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent., whilst now it is 6 1/2. The difference in premium, then, according to our neighbors, is 5 1/2 per cent. in favor of Buchanan. Now for the "Promises to pay." At present the Government can borrow money at 5 per cent., and its bonds have been selling at least at par, if not at a premium. Under Buchanan the Government failed to borrow money at 12 per cent., and some of the bids were as high as 36, making the aggregate of the bids 24 per cent., providing they were equally divided. Now, any man of common sense and judgment can see at a glance, that the difference between 5 and 24 is 19 per cent. in favor of the present sale of bonds. But, take the lower figures, of the Buchanan bids, and between 5 and 12 you have 7 per cent. better than under Buchanan's administration. The object of our neighbors, in this kind of misrepresentation, is too apparent to need further elucidation, and, therefore, we dismiss the subject.

THE FASHIONS.

Madam Demorests' Quarterly Mirror of Fashions has been received, and is truly a valuable addition to the Ladies department. It is published every three months, and contains a splendid colored steel fashion plate, and numerous other illustrations, with full descriptions. Three patterns also accompany each number, which, in themselves, are worth more than the subscription price for a year. Ladies who make their own dresses, etc., and who desire to have the latest styles, should avail themselves of the opportunity to gain the requisite knowledge. Price, \$1 a year; single numbers 25 cents. Address, Madam Demorests' Quarterly Mirror of Fashions, 473 Broadway, New York.

McNALLY'S SPEECH.

Our neighbors in speaking of this gentleman's speech say, "We were pleased with his remarks, . . . never alluding to Mr. darkey in a single instance." Well, we are pleased with this candid acknowledgment of our neighbors, as "showing the importance" of enlightening the public mind; and we hope that in future these editors will attend the Republican meetings, as they have a tendency to eradicate the peculiar "nigger" notions that are harbored by the Breckinridge Democracy.

THE SECESS AT CAMP CURTIN.

The editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph gives an account of a visit to the Secess prisoners, now at Camp Curtin, from which we take the following extract:

"The majority of the prisoners are young men—mere boys, when we estimate their ability to appreciate any cause, good or bad. They took up arms, because it was popular to do so when they enlisted. They went into battle because they imagined that victory would be easily achieved. This is the sentiment of many of the secess now in Camp Curtin. Others of them boldly avowed a bitter hatred for the government—feign to be disgusted with its authority, and even in their imprisonment, delight in declaring their contempt for its power. Such as these confess that the south was deceived into the war by the dough-faces of the north. They explained with bitterness that northern opposition to slavery first prompted the south to treason, and that the promises of northern aid and support was the first inducement to revolt. Had northern dough-faceism been as true to the south as it was heretofore servile and cringing to its political leaders, this rebellion would have been ended six months since in its complete triumph. With one of the shrewdest and most malignant of the prisoners, this was a serious thought, and seemed to delight in the reflection that for the perfidy of the north, the south would add to northern laboring men, millions of debt, bankruptcy in trade, loss of credit in merchandizing, want of confidence in commerce, and every act which the rashness and the rebellion of a people could produce. 'I have no fear, sir, for the ultimate success of the rebellion,' was the declaration of this man. 'We could procure peace, now, if we desired such a disgrace,' he continued, 'but we have other objects in view than our own independence. We intend to bankrupt the north and prostrate free labor. We intend to prolong this war until the Congressional elections come off, when our old friends, the dough-faces, are expected to elect a majority of representatives in Congress, and then look out for Jonathan. If Pennsylvania can be induced to send such men as Biddle and Ancona; if Ohio will elect a delegation of Vallandighams; if Indiana decides to give us true men like Voorhees, and if the other northern States do their duty, as our friends in those localities promised they are determined to do, when election day comes off, the south need no longer battle, as the fight will be taken off of its hands by the dough-faces. Jeff Davis understands this, and therefore he is leading the Yankees a wild goose chase. All that our leaders want is the tax-gatherer to go among the people of the north, before the election, and then there will some probability arise that old Jeff may be permitted to take his Christmas dinner in Washington, as a salary for the disappointment in not having been able to dine in that city last 4th of July.' Such was at least the spirit of this conversation, if it is not the exact language."

According to the statement of this rebel—a man of some intelligence—we have the assurance that the leaders in this iniquitous war, hope, through the aid and sympathy of Northern men, finally to succeed in their hellish plot to destroy our government. To accomplish this end they base their hopes upon the coming Congressional elections. Jeff Davis is to draw our armies into "a wild goose chase" and "prolong the war;" whilst, under the lead of Ancona and Biddle of Pennsylvania, Vallandigham of Ohio, Voorhees of Indiana, and those of like proclivities in the other Northern States, the people are to be deceived and induced to elect men of the Breckinridge stripe to the next Congress.

Here, then, we have another link in the great drama of this war. First, Vallandigham and his thirteen associates issue an address to the "Democracy" of the country, evidently to flatter the unwary; and now, we are informed by a rebel prisoner, that the tax-gatherer is to be sent among the people before the election to create dissensions, in the hope of electing a majority of rebel sympathizers to Congress—that the north is to be made bankrupt through a prolonged war—that free labor is to be prostrated—confidence in commerce destroyed—and that the "dough-faces" of the north have "promised" that "they are determined to do" their share of the work, provided Jeff Davis & Co., will perform their part in the farce. These ends accomplished, and the "south" need no longer battle, as the fight will be "taken off their hands" and transferred to Congress, and, in the end, to the Northern States.

Thus, we have the programme of the traitors of the South, and of their aiders and abettors in the North, clearly mapped out. It now behooves the intelligent, patriotic and Union loving people everywhere to be on their guard. Remember, you will be told that this is an "Abolition" war to free the "niggers"—that the people of the South have been imprisoned unjustly—that the Constitution has been violated, and the Presidential powers usurped. You will be appealed to to note the corruptions of government officials—the great destruction of life and property—the extravagance of the National Administration—the immense indebtedness of the country—the enormous taxation—and, perhaps, to resist by violence the collection of a direct tax. By these, and other like representations, you are to be deceived and enticed into the support of those who sympathize with traitors and treason. We caution all true Union men now—at this early day—to watch well their own interests, and the interests of the whole country; lest at a later period, they will be betrayed into the hands of the enemy, who are endeavoring to destroy the Constitution and the Union, and to trample into the dust all our social and religious liberties and free institutions.

"That's So!"—Our over-the-way neighbors acknowledge that "there was not a particle of nigger in it," (McNally's speech). Well, we can't say that much for the speeches we listened to on Tuesday evening previous. They were full of "nigger"—first, last, and all the time. Better bring "them chaps" with you, the next time, and have them enlightened too. It won't do them a bit of harm.

SINGULAR—that the Court room should be affected with a "delusion of sound." Guess it was merely the explosion of the press that had concentrated in that locality on Tuesday evening, as that is the only inflammable substance that is used in certain quarters we wot of.

WILL THEY RELISH IT?

The Louisville Courier, formerly the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of Kentucky, which at the beginning of the war was removed to Bowling Green and then to Nashville, seems to have "blown out" when the rebels evacuated the latter place. Whilst published in the last named city, its editor promulgated the following philosophy of the Rebellion:

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both of these ideas. We are not the brothers of the Yankees, and the Slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism, between the two races engaged.

"The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, while the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. This was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson dough-faces were to be bought, and Cochran cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to Southern men; but when, owing to divisions in our ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own spawners over us, political connection became uncalculable, and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

"As our Norman kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, the 'slave oligarchs' governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth. We framed the Constitution, for seventy years moulded the policy of the Government, and placed our own men or 'Northern men with Southern principles' in power.

"On the 6th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insane holiday freak will not last long, however, for dastards in flight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably again fall under the control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian chattels."

Here is set forth a cause for the present rebellion, by a Southern "Democrat." He says the "Slave Oligarchs" could tolerate the "Yankees" so long as they could buy "Dickinson dough-faces," or frighten "Cochran cowards," but when these northern "hirelings" began to think for themselves and threw off the yoke of "political vassalage" and placed "one of their own spawners" over the Southern "cavalier," then the "connection became uncalculable" and "separation became necessary to preserve self-respect;" and that "the slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause of the war," and was only used to frighten these "cowards" and "dastards" into submission to the "owners" who had bought them. These "political hirelings" and "vassals," however, not being able to control the masses in the election of 1860 to the entire satisfaction of their Southern masters, are now threatened with "a few more thrashings" like that of Bull Run, which, it is asserted, "will bring them once more under the yoke as docile" as the most faithful of their "Ethiopian chattels" in the South.

Surely, this is not a very flattering portrait of a northern "dough-face," yet, perhaps, a correct one. However as this Southern "Democratic" artist seems to be so perfectly acquainted with his subject, we shall not undertake to criticise his picture—preferring to leave the reader to judge of its merits and truthfulness as presented by this "dear brother" of the South.

How to go Good.—The Washington City Soldiers Relief Association has issued an appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania, which is worthy the attention of all patriotic and benevolent people in the State. Many of our brave and gallant soldiers, who have been wounded in battling for their country, have suffered much, in times past, on account of the scarcity of proper clothing and other necessary articles in our hospitals. This Association proposes to supply these deficiencies to the extent of their abilities, and ask the hearty co-operation of their fellow citizens in the good cause. Here, then, is an opportunity presented to do good, which should not be overlooked. Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, who have a loved one in the great Union army, should not neglect this opportunity to lend a helping hand. Some may say, "we are too poor." But, friends, have you not frequently spent a quarter of a dollar unprofitably or foolishly? Most certainly you have; and we have no doubt that many will do so again at the first opportunity. Instead of going to a "one-horse circus," or similar humbug, we advise you to spend your money for something that may add to the relief or comfort of your son, brother, husband, or father, who has been wounded in defending the blessings which you now enjoy. Remember this, and act the part of the good Samaritan. Do not pass by on the other side; lest, in the future, you may reproach yourselves for having neglected your duty to those who are near and dear to you. Read the appeal of the Association, and profit thereby.

THE SYMPATHIZERS with treason in Pennsylvania and elsewhere do not like to be called Breckinridgers. They protest and declaim against it as an act of gross injustice. Well, if they are ashamed of the name, we propose to drop it forever if they will be honest enough to drop the doctrines of their late candidate for the Presidency. But the harder he fights against the flag the more strenuously they advocate his opinions. His speeches before he went over into the ranks of the common enemy, are the models upon which their speeches and editorials are framed. Like him, they denounce the Abolitionists; like him, they declare that the Constitution has been violated by the President, and like him, they insist that the friends of the Administration are intent upon immediate emancipation and negro equality. Still more do they resemble Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, of the rebel army. They are silent when they come to his own perjury and ingratitude; silent over the bloody recital of traitor barbarities and crimes, and silent whenever their attention is called to the proscription of the loyal Union men of the South. If they have not earned the name of Breckinridgers, then Breckinridge himself has not earned the name of traitor.—Philadelphia Press.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "JOURNAL."

CAMP OF THE CHICKAHOMINI June 21st 1862.

DEAR BOW: I once more avail myself of the rude conveniences of the camp to pen you a few lines so that you may know our whereabouts at the present time, and how we got here. When I last wrote to you, we were lying in camp opposite Fredericksburg. On the 10th we marched 5 miles down the Rappahannock, to a point below the obstructions in the river; to be transported to the White House to reinforce Gen. McClellan. On the 11th, after getting our battery on board two small schooners, we started on our journey, and at dark cast anchor in front of Port Royal, a little village pleasantly located on the south bank of the river. We were in tow of the little tug, Citizen and made about 8 knots an hour. The next morning by the break of day we were off again, and at 10 o'clock we passed a rebel battery which was no doubt intended to command the river. A small section of the battery, engaged by the effects of rebel shots, or not, I am not able to say. The town of Tappahannock is situated a short distance above the battery and has a very pleasant appearance. We passed into Chesapeake Bay at 4 P. M., and stood out about 5 miles to get clear of the shoal water and reached New Point Comfort at 8. Under the impression that he was about to enter the mouth of York river, our pilot rounded to and ran in towards shore, but presently we were warned by men on board, some lighters, that we were running into Mob Jack Bay, and were on York R. I. I was informed we were in low reef of rocks and shoals. But for this timely warning we might have been wrecked there before any one would thought of danger. Being made aware of his danger, the pilot turned about and once more stood out in the Bay, and when at a safe distance we cast anchor and remained there for the balance of the night.

On the next morning, the 13th, we resumed our voyage and after proceeding some 8 or 10 miles further down, we bore towards land and entered York river, passing Yorktown and Gloucester point about 8. Here the fortifications presented quite a formidable appearance, as they were especially intended to command the entrance of the river. We passed West Point at the junction of the Mettapaney and Pamunkey rivers, and passed up the latter, reaching our destination at 4 p. m. I think the Pamunkey is about the crookedest river I ever saw. The West Branch of the Susquehanna through the mountains, not being a circumstance to it. There is much to admire along the river and killing part of the morning, but I have not time and space to notice them now, as in these war times their interest is entirely lost in the more absorbing topic of war.

After reaching the White House we found everything wild with excitement, consequently upon a forage of a party of guerrillas, who fired into a train of cars killing one man and wounding others, also the burning of 3 sloops, 4 miles up the river and killing part of the crew. We had not commented about 1 o'clock, at double quick, to get our battery on shore as the strength of the enemy was not known, and the probability was that the guns might be needed. Owing to our guns being detached from the carriages, and the carriages and caissons being taken to pieces in order to economise space, there was no little delay in getting the battery on shore and set up in proper order. But by diligent working till 4 o'clock in the morning, we had everything belonging to the Battery safely landed on terra firma, and set up ready for action. After partaking of our morning meal, we marched about 1/2 a mile down the river and encamped to rest both horses and men. About 10 o'clock we were surprised to hear a report that a band of guerrillas were lurking in the woods contiguous to the river, and in a twinkling our boys threw the harness on the horses, and quietly awaited the result of a reconnoissance. The detachment of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. In a short time they returned without being able to find any cause for alarm, and in a few minutes all was quiet in camp as if nothing had transpired.

At 11 o'clock A. M., on the 14th in obedience to orders we started towards Richmond, and at 4 p. m., we halted at Tunstall station, the scene of the late attack on the running train. While encamped here for the night, I had time to make a short reconnoissance of the surrounding neighborhood, and found some very good specimens of rebel vandalism. The first was the destruction of a sutlers wagon and the loss of his horses, which fell into the rebels hands. From all the information I could get at the place, it is fair to infer, that the sutler himself was brutally murdered. The next object that met my eyes was, the destruction of a train of 12 government wagons, which were no doubt transporting forage and commissary stores to the extreme left wing of the army. These were the only obstructions committed which I have not time to note. Enough has been noticed of the inhuman and barbarous cruelty practised by these fiends, in human form, to satisfy the powers that be, that lenient measures only serve to increase the passions of these skulking desperadoes, and it is high time to make a severe example out of every one that falls into our hands.

On the morning of the 16th, we resumed our march, and about 4 p. m., we reached the place where the rebels were trepanned along the road on this days march, if I may except the condition of the roads, which were bad in some places in the extreme. We remained at the station during the 17th, in order to have a review of our condition by (report says) Gen. McClellan. He did not make his appearance however, and on the 18th we arrived at this place. Scarcely had we got our tents struck, when we were ordered to Mechanicsville, to supply the pickets with artillery, should the rebels on the opposite side of the river make any hostile demonstrations upon them. We bivouacked for the night about 1/2 a mile west of the village, and to be ready for any emergency. Our horses were harnessed at 2 o'clock, and at six a. m., of the 19th, we took up position on an eminence commanding the road leading across the river at Meadow Bridge, and about 1 1/2 miles from the enemy's fortifications, and 1/2 a mile from their pickets at the river. We remained there during the 20th till about 12 o'clock and then returned to this place, where we are now encamped. There was very heavy cannonading across the river opposite our camp, said to be the enemy trying to prevent our boys from bridge building. I have heard of no harm done to our boys by the rebel firing, and they proceeded with their work as if nothing was going on to molest them. I think the day is not far distant when the General will move towards Richmond to take part in the business of running the secess merchants, as it is said that that is the place where the bourgeois government received all its vitality.

The weather here has been oppressively hot for the last 10 days and the roads have become much improved, and in most places they are very dusty. This is a remarkable country for sterility, bad water, and large swamps, and contrasts very strangely with the fertile valleys of other parts of the State.

From the best information I can get, we are now in the immediate vicinity of a swamp, and a name closely connected with the adventures of the primitive settlers of the State. When we make an advance I shall probably have something more to communi-

cate, as I can think of nothing more at present; so I conclude by bidding you, for the present, adieu. Yours, W. R. B.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association, that it may realize the objects it has in view, appeals to you for material aid. In doing so, it is deemed proper that these objects be publicly declared, and the plan it has adopted for effecting them briefly disclosed.

The Association proposes to act as an auxiliary to the agency established here by the State for carrying aid, comfort, and consolation to her sick and wounded sons in the army of the Republic. The Association intends to have at its rooms lists of the names of Pennsylvanians in the hospital here, and, as far as possible, elsewhere; it will seek to apprise the soldier's friends of his condition; it will strive to place in his hands and about him those little nameless comforts which no Government, however paternal, and no Government agency, however complete or efficient, can or can be expected to procure or distribute; it will look to the burial of the dead, and keep such records of their names as may endeavor to impart at its rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of our suffering brothers.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a president, five vice presidents, an Executive Committee of thirteen, and a Finance Committee of seven, and a recording and corresponding secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with its appropriate duties. They have also selected a storekeeper and provided a storeroom. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit your aid. Contributors will send money donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to Jay Cooke & Co., treasurer. But if your gifts be in clothing, or other comforts, send them to some member of the Finance Committee only. All inquiries relative to soldiers should be directed to the corresponding secretary.

With entire confidence, the Association appeals to the loyalty and generosity of a people who have never shrunk from sacrifice or suffering when the country called for them, as now, in a just and noble cause. God permits us to live in troubled but heroic times, when justice, mercy, and humanity unite in summoning all to the discharge of high duties, at the expense of personal comfort and selfish considerations. Wherever the Christian or the philanthropist has gone forth from you to this field of labor, among the sick and suffering, you have followed him lovingly and trustfully, with your means and your blessings. The knowledge of this, borne to us on every breeze, encourages us in this our appeal. Remember, it is not money alone we shall need. Those who cannot give that, can bestow some garment from their wardrobe, or some comfort from their store-house. Our appeal is before you of the nature of the response we entertain no doubt.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,  
D. L. EATON, Chairman,  
D. Wilton Haines, Chester Tuttle,  
A. C. Henneshot, A. H. Derrick,  
Robert Morris, A. L. Kerr,  
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

The above address has the concurrence of the following gentlemen, the entire Board of Officers of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association:

- PRESIDENT—Hon. J. K. Moorhead.
- VICE PRESIDENTS—Joseph Casey, Hon. John Patton, Hon. David Wilmot, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. W. D. Kelley.
- EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Col. J. H. Palestine, chairman; Wm. Elder, Dr. B. Lippincott, David Haines, Titian J. Coffey, Christopher Robb, Clement C. Barclay, J. B. Sheridan, J. W. Forney, Hon. John Covode, J. N. Dickson.
- TREASURER—Jay Cooke & Co.
- CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—S. Todd Parly.
- RECORDING SECRETARY—J. W. Sullivan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1. Auditors notices, \$1.50. Executors, Administrators and Executors notices, \$1.50. each; and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at 61 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count a square.

WANTED.—A blacksmith, who can carry well recommended, for a short time, will be employed by the month, or the shop and tools sent to him. The stand is one of the best in Clearfield county. Apply or address WM. C. IRVIN, July 2, '62. Burnside P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 24th day of July, 1862, the following described property, situate in Becraft township: Bounded on the east by lands of S. K. Hegarty, on the south by lands of S. Curry, on the west by lands of W. K. Dickinson, and on the north by the Maine Company's lands, containing fifty acres with all log house and a double log barn thereon erected, being the property of Lyman Miles, deceased. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms made known at day of sale. R. N. HEGARTY, July 2, 1862. Administrator.

TIN WARE AT REDUCED PRICES!

Offers for sale the largest stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware in Harrisburg, at low prices. Also constantly on hand a general assortment of the best pattern of Stoves for cooking and warming rooms. Also agent for the sale of Sanford's patent Paraffine Heater. Store keepers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase their supplies from me. July 2, 1862-2nd-pd.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of July 1862.

- Boice A. M. Kinter, Wm.
  - Bennett, Christian B. King, Samuel
  - Cary, Sarah E. Leonard, Miss M. C.
  - Cole, Wm. or Joseph Morrison, John W.
  - Conaway, Mrs. Ellen Newhart, Harrison
  - Davis, J. C. Nestor, Michael
  - Donald, Miss Mary Nelson, Miss Nancy
  - Du Bois, John Patton, Mrs. S. S.
  - Dunahue, Miss Mary Ann Powers, Charles H.
  - Donahue, Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Rebecca
  - Davis, J. C. Rolin, Miss Della
  - Eberpeacher, Charles Kicketts, Miss Rebecca
  - Feltwell, Mrs. Mary Smith, H. P.
  - Galer, H. P. Schecker, George
  - Glyde, John Shafer, Jonathan
  - Griffin, A. B. Sheridan, James
  - Guillot, Joseph Snowden, Jerry
  - Gillingham, Jas. E. Sterling, Miss Sarah
  - Green, Mrs. S. S. Wiggins, Mrs. L. Louisa L.
  - Guillot, Joseph Wilt, David
  - Haws, Henry Wood, Wilson
  - Hickel, Miss Sarah A. Wiggins, Rufus
  - Harley, Miss Catherine Wiggins, Rufus
- Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY NOTICE.—The Captains of field county are hereby ordered to make immediate returns to the Brigade Inspector, of the number of members belonging to their respective companies, or if broke up return them as such. S. C. PATCHIN, July 2, 1862. Brigade Inspector.

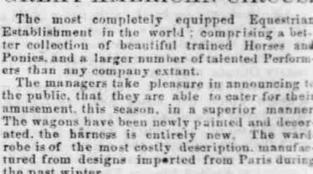
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—Is a concentrated extract from Pata Sarsaparilla, a combined with other substance of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective agent for disas Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:

Serofia and Serofia complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Bores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Syphilitic affections, Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Rheumatism, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers, and through which the system will strive to rid itself of impurities, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even your better health and longer life for clearing the blood. Keep the blood healthy and all is well; it is with the purbium of life, diseased, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 51 cent bottle, 6 bottles in one package \$5. C. D. Watson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curmewen, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Philadelphia, J. C. Bennett, Morrisdale, C. K. Foster, Philadelphia, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.

GARDINER & HEMMING'S



GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The most completely equipped Equestrian Establishment in the world; comprising a better collection of beautiful trained Horses and Ponies, and a larger number of talented Performers than any company extant. The managers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they are able to enter for their amusement, this season, in a superior manner. The wagons have been newly painted and decorated, the horses are entirely new, and the wardrobe is of the most elegant description, manufactured from designs imported from Paris during the past winter.

THE BAND WAGON

Is a triumph of art. It will enter town on the morning of the exhibition, drawn by a line of beautiful horses, seated in which will be Britner's Brass Band. They will be followed by all the Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Loggags, &c. &c. the whole forming a Grand Procession.

WILL EXHIBIT IN CLEARFIELD ON FRIDAY, JULY 11.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, Admission 25 cents. Among the features of this establishment will be found the ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE, introduced this season for the first time in any traveling arena. Another great feature is the ZOUAVE HALL.

This scene represents with striking vividness scenes in the present war. At first the march, then the battle in which all the horses lay down and sit up at the word of command, giving a correct idea of a night in McClellan's camp, terminating with the grand charge.

The Horses and Ponies are the best trained in the profession. In prospect among which is the great Talking Horse Washington, who will be introduced by his trainer Dan Gardiner, the peoples favorite clown, who will appear at each entertainment and enliven the audience with his stringing out and laughable songs. The performers comprise the Stars of the Pennsylvania Camille, Little Winnie, Master Edward, and those three great Clowns, Dan Gardner, John Foster, and Young Dan. W. H. GARDNER, Agent.

Will also exhibit at Luthersburg on Saturday, July 12, at Philipsburg Thursday, July 10. Don't forget Clearfield, Friday, July 11.

STILL THEY COME.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—A FRESH ARRIVAL OF Spring & Summer Goods AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE. Just received and opening, a carefully selected stock of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS, Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BUCKETS AND BASKETS, School Books and Stationery, FISH AND SALT. And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce. Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. WM. F. IRVIN, June 11, 1862.